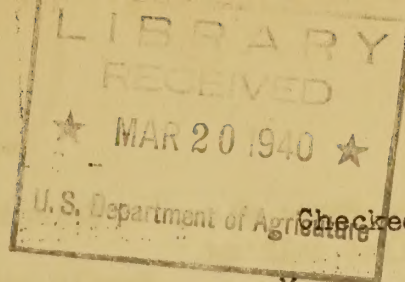


1.913
M3408
FINAL SCENARIO



Checked 11/23/38

THE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
Presents

YOU AND
YOUR
CHILD

M
U
S
I
C
A
L
B
A
C
K
G
R
O
U
N
D

Scenes

Sound

1. Boy playing on walk. Down through the ages, with deep affection for
2. Won't come for mother. their children, parents have tried to guide them in
3. Father bribes with candy. the formation of desirable habits. At the same time they have tried to keep their children happy. With tradition, past experience, and their own judgment as their only guides, they have often used methods that failed to bring the results desired, and even may have added to the difficulties and irritations of family life.
4. Girl hurries through room. They have struggled with the ever-difficult
5. CU girl talking to mother. guidance of youth, fearing for him the dangers and
6. CU coat drops to floor. pitfalls of life. Some young people have found
7. Girl coaxing father. methods of dealing with their parents and often
8. CU of same. succeeded in going their own way.
9. MS girl leaves room.
10. CU mother talks to father. Lack of a united viewpoint by both parents has
11. CU father talking made the training of children difficult and parents
12. Gen. both parents. unhappy. Planning together is a way out of this dilemma.

13. Night meeting, front view. Scientific research in child development and
14. Rear, specialist talking. family relationships has come to the aid of parents.
15. CU blackboard. In informal groups, fathers and mothers come to-
16. CU of the Martins. gether to share and discuss their experience and
17. CU another couple. problems in the light of this research. A
18. CU another couple. technically trained leader is of great assistance
19. Speaker at blackboard. in interpreting these daily problems in terms of
basic principles, and parents learn much from
each other.
20. Specialist examines girl and talks to parents. The specialist in conference may refer parents
to other sources of health - the physician,
psychiatrist.
21. Married couple reading bulletins. The Extension Service of the State Agricultural
colleges and some United States Government depart-
ments and other agencies prepare scientific bulletins.
22. Specialist broadcasting. Through the radio the advice of the specialist
23. Small family listening. comes into the home. Parents and study clubs
24. Club women listening. listen to and discuss these parent-education
broadcasts, and read the suggested references.
25. U.S. Capitol. In Washington, D. C., the United States Depart-
26. Agriculture Building. ment of Agriculture cooperates with State colleges
27. CU Lettering above. of agriculture in extension service program of
28. Extension door. education for rural people. Achieving well-rounded
29. Woman typing. development of the child and his parents, and
wholesome, happy family life in the farm home,
is one of the objectives of this extension program.

30. State agent and specialist talking. At the State college the State leader of home demonstration work and the child-development specialist discuss the State plan of work in parent education and make specialist service available to the counties through the county home demonstration agents.
31. State agent signs letter.
32. County agent opens and reads letter.
33. County agent arrives in auto. The agent visits her county advisory committee members, who help organize groups and assist in planning the details of the project. Parents in a community may organize study groups and participate.
34. Agent meets farm woman.
35. CU two women talking.
36. Specialist training leaders. Some local groups select leaders who attend leadership training schools, where they are provided with subject matter, illustrative material, and taught methods of presenting it to the local group.
37. Local leader training women. These leaders return to their neighborhood groups, where they present the information received from the specialist and lead the discussion of its application to the varied conditions to be found in the home.
38. Two children on floor with toys and box. Within the family group children often annoy each other. When younger children are permitted to interfere with the rightful activities of the older children they become selfish. Thus brothers and sisters become conscious of unfairness. Wise parents use care in asking children to give up to each other, and encourage them all to appreciate each other's rights.
39. "Baby" tries to take toy from older child.
40. Boy bothers sister at blackboard.
41. Family eating on porch, The newborn babe knows no restrictions.

little boy grabs cookie.
Mother takes it.

He has so many things to learn during the process of growing up that we should make the learning as easy as possible. Teaching good food habits is difficult at the family dinner table. There are so many temptations and distractions which confuse the child.

42. Above, children at own table.

When younger children have their meals at a small table they are more comfortable and are not confronted with food they may not have. They learn to help themselves and each other.

43.- 46. Putting up hook for little girl.

Training in neatness and order has been simplified in many homes by consideration of the child's development level. The put-away-habit is best learned when places are convenient and easy to reach. Little children really like to put things "where they belong" when it does not cause much strain and fatigue or a feeling of failure. Parents get the best results when they do not expect the child to achieve adult standards.

Father, mother, and the older children should talk over together the storage problem in the home. Out-of-door wraps are especially troublesome unless adequate provision is made for them. Low hooks for coats, low racks, shelves, or wall pockets make easy places for caps and mittens.

47. Girl puts toys on couch.

Careless habits of both adults and children

48. Father sits on them,
etc.

cause trouble in family life. It is usually mother who leaves other work to pick up and put away and also hunt lost things causing her unnecessary fatigue and discouragement. Father has a right to be displeased when toys are placed on his favorite seat, but it is partly his responsibility to see that the children have satisfactory places in which to keep them. Both parents will find planning together a happier experience than arguing together.

49. Father and son making
shelves.

Here father and son decide to build a set of shelves for little sister's toys. They are embarking on a shared creative work which may bring a new understanding and happiness in their relationship. This boy is interested, not because his father has demanded his help, but, together, they are solving a problem.

50. Shelves put in room.

This boy will develop a feeling of responsibility and deeper affection for his little sister and a new consciousness of order in the home. When children feel themselves and their efforts important to the home they take pride in their part of the home program

51. Girl puts toys on new
shelves.

Each child must have his own toys which require his own storage place. There are many responsibilities. Orderliness must be made easy.

52. Boys in kitchen.

Action is the prerogative of childhood. The

53. CU mother listening.

active child is alert and growing but, unless guided, his activity may be a source of distraction and annoyance to his parents. We must keep him supplied

with things to do and to do with, and which at the same time serve as stimulators for good physical and mental growth. This mother, a wise one, puts the boys to work on the yard.

54. Mother puts boys to work on yard.

Music

55. Teeter-totter scene.

In play situations children learn much from each other about the art of living happily with others. Sometimes learning experiences may seem harsh - for boys and girls frequently use force in bringing the self-centered child into line. The group teaches this girl that she must cooperate by taking turns.

56. Boy tripped and the "fight"

The school playground provides socializing experiences. Many of the little difficulties that occur during play are best handled by the group itself. The wise teacher offers a minimum of interference.

57. Teacher, boy and girl at blackboard.

Later, she may emphasize the social aspect of the situation by building a classroom exercise around it. "It is never real fun to spoil the fun of others," and, "By taking turns we can all have more fun."

END OF REEL ONE.

58. Girl washing hands.

Little children like to wash themselves. A stool makes the job easier. Whatever the task, plan equipment to make it easy.

59. Little girl changes her dress.

Learning to undress and dress is rather difficult for little untrained muscles. Mothers must be very patient over first efforts, ready to help at the hard places until necessary coordinations are developed. The child should not be allowed to become fatigued.

60. Hammering board scene.

61. Mother helps put toys into box.

Playing often makes children tired. Toys should be picked up before this happens. The child avoids having an unpleasant feeling associated with the task when mother helps. A word of praise and appreciation helps the child to get pleasure out of her efforts.

62. Boy and girl at high table.

Children often suffer great discomfort trying to fit themselves to furniture intended for adults. This is especially so when children are crippled and need every encouragement to be independent.

63. Boy and girl at low table.

After studying these children's needs, father made some simple furniture which adds to their comfort.

64. Walking 2 by 4.

65. "Baby" taking toy from older brother.

Out-of-door play stimulates development if there is good play equipment. This may be very simple and often home-made. The two-by-four walking board, tin-can stilts, cigar-box train, and many others provide happy hours for a group of children.

66. Sliding-board, ladder, etc.

For play to bring into use the large muscles, provide boards to slide on, ladders to climb on, Wagons and other wheel toys help.

67. Sand-box scenes.

The sand box is always a happy place. Even the little tots enjoy playing in the sand. For older children it is a creative medium.

68. Pet calf and sheep.

Children enjoy many kinds of pets and learn much from them.

69. Box hockey game.

70. Playing carroms.

Parents and children can have many pleasant hours playing together. In this way they learn to better understand and to like one another, as well as love one another.

Music

71. Arrowhead scene.

Encouraging a boy's or girl's hobby brings reward in better relationships. Children never forget these experiences.

72. Mother and children reading.

The story hour may well develop into a reading hour. Mother can stimulate the reading habit and guide the child's literary taste.

73. Family eating under tree.

Occasional changes in daily routine make home-life more interesting.

74. Mother reading to two girls washing dishes.

Even dishwashing may be a happy affair. This mother is making it a period of enjoyable association.

75. Young people arrive.

76. Popping corn.

77. Singing at piano, playing instruments.

The most modern boys and girls enjoy simple home pleasures. Unless the parents have always played with their children and their friends, they should greet the guests, then withdraw; because their joining in would cause adolescents to become self-conscious and they would not have a really good time. Even if young folks upset the house it's good to have them play at home.

78. Soft-ball game.

Before youth comradeship there must be the give and take of group play of childhood.

79. - 81. Grandmother, boy, and girl setting table.

Grandmother often trains the children in the family traditions. They love her stories of when mother or father was little, of the things they did and the parties they had. With grandmother's help they celebrate father's birthday and plan surprises for special days. These high lights of family life tie the members closer together.

82. Family around council table - close-ups.

When the family group gathers around the table to plan the spring housecleaning, each child will probably welcome the opportunity to tell what part he will contribute, because children are happy to have a recognized part in the program.

83. Taking down curtains.

84. Rolling up rug.

85. Moving piano.

86. Scrubbing floor, etc.

Following the planning at the family council, each one goes cheerfully into action with a feeling of dignity in his work, whether it be removing the curtains, moving the furniture, or scrubbing the floor. There are many such situations in everyday family life that the family council method will simplify. Planning what the family is going to do and how they will do it is thrilling to a child.

87. Girl with ducklings.

On the farm, children have their share of the

88. Mother and daughter hanging out clothes.

chores and often help their parents with work that is not too taxing. Thus they have opportunity to test themselves at many activities. Parents should not expect them to achieve perfection, but should take

time to teach them a good way to do the job. This mother might have shown her daughter a better way to hang out the wash.

89. Father and son fixing fence.

The farm boy working with his father learns much through this working relationship and the talk that goes on between them. They gain mutual appreciation.

90. Two boys getting stove wood.

Even the little ones get joy out of service. The older child helps a younger fill the woodbox.

91. Father "paying" off the family.

In a well-adjusted family-life program each person shares in the work because it is his home and he has a part in it. He also shares in all of the satisfaction that comes to the family. Here father is distributing some of the income so that each may purchase some of the things he needs, or desires.

92. Girl's roadside market scenes.

When need exists and opportunity permits, children find ways to earn money for themselves, such as gardening or raising chickens to sell. Roadside markets give them practice in handling and selling produce. They not only earn money but learn to meet the public too. Rural children need these experiences.

93. Girl and father in city-market stall.

Sometimes they may accompany father to his town market stand to get practice in arranging produce so as to attract the buyer. After a short time under father's direction, they learn how to sell and make change.

94. Boy buys suit of clothes.

This is an important part of the child's education. He must learn the true value of money and of goods.

By earning some of his money he can have the satisfaction of buying part of his clothing. At first mother and father will shop with him to help him learn to use good judgment in selection.

95. Family-accounts meeting.

Planning the family's financial affairs helps all to appreciate and keep in mind the family goals when spending.

96. Family bulletin-board scenes.

Making the family life satisfying is a goal that requires more than financial planning. It requires the finding of means whereby individuals may have a feeling of independence and, at times, of consciousness of mutual responsibility. The family bulletin-board helps to accomplish this as well as helping to avoid many misunderstandings. By this means the family members communicate their needs and wishes to each other and nagging becomes unnecessary. Children respond to the dignity of the bulletin board.

97. Family washing auto.

98. Boy and girl leaving in auto.

One of the common causes of difficulty in the modern home is the use of the family car. Sharing in its care and use is important to youth that he may feel himself attuned to modern life. At the same time, youth must feel his responsibility to his parents and to others.

99. Boy opens door for his sister.

Satisfying family life requires consideration for each other. When this is built on genuine mutual appreciation, true courtesy results.

100. Dining-room scene.

Receiving consideration from others in the family emphasizes the individual's feeling of importance. He takes pride in what he does for them, and he glows with happiness over what they do for him. And the family becomes integrated through more than mere affectional ties.

101. Family singing at piano.

102. CU - 2 little girls on stairs, going to bed.

And thus, through playing, planning, working, and sharing together the family builds happiness in the home, and children become well developed and wholesomely adjusted citizens.

Credit titles:

Subject Matter - (Grace E. Frysinger
(Lydia Ann Lynde

Direction - H. B. McClure
Camera - W. R. McCarthy
Narration - Hester Provensen
Recordist - Reuben Ford

Produced and Distributed by

Division
of
Motion
Pictures
Extension Service.

(S
E
A
L)

THE END